

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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M.N.S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by

John A. Bush

With this publication of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics, I write my last report as president. These last four years have been not only pleasurable, but energetic. I feel very fortunate to have been able to work with an outstanding group of talented, dedicated members.

I have the pleasure to report our Society is now recognized by the IRS as a "non-profit" educational organization. We were able to attain this goal for the Society through the achievement and research of our treasurer, Sidney Nusbaum. The consequence of this change is that any contribution made to the Missouri Numismatic Society will be tax deductible for the donor.

Since this is my last report, I want to commend the efforts of two stalwart officers: corresponding secretary Carole Bush and recording secretary Jenny Nusbaum. These positions are not to be taken for granted and we are grateful for the numerous hours spent maintaining Society records and keeping us informed with monthly bulletins and minutes. Their joint efforts as co-chairwomen of the 1991 Central States Convention Luncheon, which became a "bench mark" activity with the Central States Numismatic Society Board, reflected most favorably on the M.N.S.

I am pleased that our junior membership is increasing. Young numismatists need to be encouraged at every opportunity, if we are to continue our leadership as this metropolitan area's leading numismatic organization. I charge all regular and associate members to actively support our junior members.

Much has been accomplished in the last three and one-half years; however, there is little time to reflect on past achievements because the task of providing the best of services to the numismatic community require looking to the future. Our leadership comes from the active participation of the membership. To those considering an active role as an officer or director, I urge you to seek office in November. For anyone interested in numismatic writing, several positions are available on the Missouri Journal of Numismatics. These jobs are challenging, exhilarating and satisfying.

To our visitors, thank you for patronizing our 32nd annual Coin Festival. Please take advantage of the opportunity to join the Missouri Numismatic Society. Our membership committee, located near the bourse room entrance, will answer any questions.

I now take this opportunity to thank the officers, directors and membership for the pleasure of serving as president of this Society. Farewell!

LOVE TOKEN JEWELRY

by

M. J. Dwyer

Love Tokens are coins which were planed off and re-engraved as a gift to someone special. This was most popular in the United States during the late Victorian Period, about 1860 to 1909. Engraving usually took the form of initials, either the recipient's or the donor's. However, many Love tokens appear with pictures, dates, or any other design significant to the persons involved. They became so popular in the 1880's and 1890's that coins started to disappear from merchants' cash drawers. As a result, the Federal Government made mutilation of coins illegal in 1909 leading to the demise of this art form.

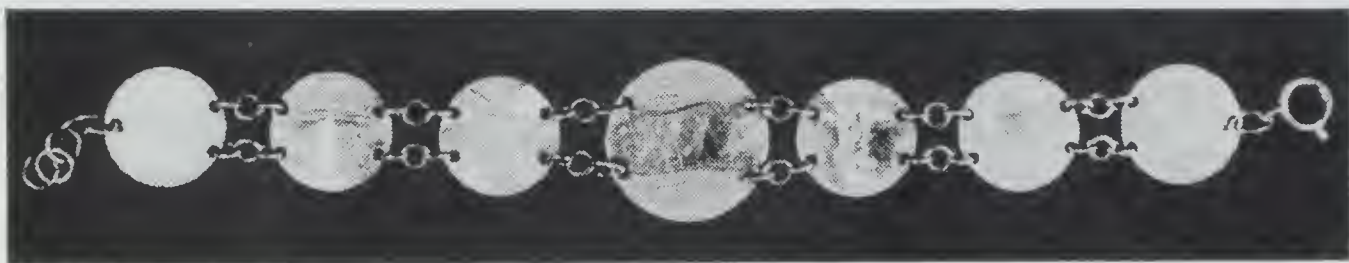
The most frequently used coin was the Seated Liberty dime. Being silver, it was soft and easily engraved. Although other U.S. coins were used, over half of the known Love Tokens were created on lowly dimes.



Since ladies were far and away the most frequent recipients of Love Tokens, it's not unusual that the majority were worn as pendants from a small chain about the neck. The illustrated Love Tokens show various coins used for pendants. The next most popular form was a brooch. Again, its purpose was to let the world see that the recipient was held in esteem by someone. A young lady might acquire several love tokens from admirers and have them made into a necklace or a bracelet since she could hardly wear several pendants simultaneously.

Not all Love Tokens were given to young ladies by their admirers. The necklace shown here was apparently for a grandmother, judging from the initial combinations on the individual dimes. The bracelet in the picture shows a center quarter flanked by six pictorial dimes with ladies names. Since men didn't wear bracelets at that time, I suspect "JIM" on the quarter are initials. The art work is particularly noteworthy considering the size of the coins. The last category of women's jewelry is funeral brooches which were usually enameled black or some other somber color, and worn on outer wear.

Men's jewelry utilized love tokens in a several ways — some visible, some not. Men who received pendants as tokens of affection usually wore them on a watch chain. It must be remembered that wristwatches didn't become popular until World War I. Stick pins were also favored because men of that time wore flowing ties. The piece shown in the picture was engraved on a half dime which is usual for this type of jewelry. Since collars were detachable, collar buttons were also given. These buttons were used in front and at the back of the collar to attach it to the shirt. Since they were presented in pairs and were attachable by a small knob, they are often mistaken for cuff links. The lovely pair pictured are engraved on dimes.



The last picture is a watch fob made from three silver three-cent coins and a half dime. It is dated 1888 (which is unusual) and was apparently given by children to their father.

Love tokens are not unique to the United States or even North America. Examples exist from Northern Europe, the Caribbean, South America and many ports of call for sailors around the world.

The beauty of these mini works of art is especially fascinating considering that the size of a dime is only about 3/4 of an inch in diameter. All are unique works of art and small pieces of history. Those with the finer craftsmanship are astonishing given the fact that they were made by itinerant engravers in a short time at fairs or carnivals in hours or sometimes in minutes.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY GIFTS

by

Paul Leistritz

After last Christmas, my wife and I were reminiscing about past Christmas parties. We recalled programs put on by Al Wick (deceased) who used Christmas cards to show scenes of winter, trains, animals, towns and various versions of Santa Claus. Some years members supplied refreshments. Other years food was catered. One special memory is of the night it started to snow when the party began. From the top floor of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Building in Clayton, we could see for miles. The heavy snow looked so white and peaceful, just like a Christmas card scene. Other members probably have a much different version of that night, especially of trying to get home through six inches of snow.

The reminiscing led me to wonder if anyone had recorded the types of gifts received by Missouri Numismatic Society members who attend the annual Christmas Party. Each member receives a complimentary gift from the club. After quizzing the old-timers, I found no one member was able to provide the information I was seeking. This listing is an effort to create an historic record of the various M.N.S. gifts. Any information which will fill in the blank spaces would be appreciated.

The first mention of a Christmas party was found in the general meeting minutes of November, 1946. Members were asked to bring cookies, snacks, etc. for the December, 1946 meeting. Over a year later, the minutes of the 101st meeting of January, 1948 noted that gifts were given out in the December meeting. No other information was recorded. According to Jim Moores, who joined in 1957, each member exchanged a 50c to \$1.00 numismatic gift. When I joined later, some gifts were donated by various companies and were not marked with a club insignia.

Later gifts were purchased by the society and following long standing custom, the identity of the selected gift was not mentioned in the board minutes read at the regular club meeting. The yearly gift is always meant to be a surprise and is a well kept secret until it is given out.

A TRIAL LISTING OF M.N.S. ANNUAL GIFTS

1958: Two wooden nickels mounted on a 3x5 card in honor of the 20th anniversary of the society. According to Jim Moores, the recipient's membership number was stamped on one of the wooden nickels. No further information is available.



- 1963: A brown 2x2 coin holder with each member's name and membership number enclosing a silver Austrian Maria Theresa thaler counterstamped on both obverse (25th Anniversary 1938-1963) and on reverse (Missouri Numismatic Society). The coin was given out in the February, March or May meeting. Rear Admiral Dodson was spoke at a special program to celebrate the anniversary. An estimated 200 coins were counterstamped.
- 1968: An encased 1938 nickel is believed to have been given this year, but there is no proof at this time.
- 1969: A blue vinyl 2 1/2" x 6 1/4" twelve pocket coin holder. The front was imprinted Missouri Numismatic Society St. Louis, Mo. Christmas 1969 in gold lettering. Enclosed was an Apollo XI medal featuring Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins on the obverse and the Mission manned Lunar Landing Rocket Saturn V July 18-24, 1969 on the reverse. A second item of unknown description was also in the coin wallet.
- 1970: A brown vinyl pocket weekly planner (3 1/2" x 6 1/4"). This gift was also stamped in gold. It read Missouri Numismatic Society St. Louis, Mo. Christmas 1970.



- 1978: A marble paperweight with a brass nameplate reading 40th Anniversary Missouri Numismatic Society 1938-1978. The brass plate was also engraved with the obverses of 1938 and 1978 Lincoln pennies.



- 1979: A ballpoint pen made by Ritepoint, a St. Louis firm. The black ink inscription read Missouri Numismatic Society Christmas 1979. The pen was purchased with different case colors.
- ? : A zippered money bag (10 1/2" x 6") in blue, red, and green. M.N.S. was printed in white on one side. Members could also select plain bags.
- ? : A Tasco #9553 two power pocket magnifier in a vinyl case. No society inscription was on the gift.

From 1986 to 1989, the society issued white porcelain coffee mugs depicting rare Missouri items from four major numismatic fields. The idea was suggested by Sidney Nusbaum and Michael Pfefferkorn selected the designs. The 1986 greenware was cast in Staffordshire, England. The 1987 and 1988 cups were marked China. The 1989 cup bore no indication of origin. Northwestern Bottle of St. Louis printed the commemorative design and reglazed the cups imported by Guiliani Premiums, Inc. Approximately 216 of the 3 1/2" tall and 3" wide cups were purchased for each year.



- 1986: A coffee mug depicting a 12 1/2c Missouri Exchange Bank note. The back side read Missouri Numismatic Society Christmas 1986.
- 1987: A coffee mug depicting the Drovers Hotel (St. Louis) civil war token. The inscription Missouri Numismatic Society Christmas 1987 separates the obverse and reverse of the token.
- 1988: A coffee mug depicting the Burrows and Jennings (St. Louis) Hard Times token. The inscription Missouri Numismatic Society Christmas 1988 separates the obverse and reverse of the token.

Each member was also given a bronze 50th anniversary medal. For details on the Missouri Numismatic Society medal see the article in the 1988 Missouri Journal of Numismatics.

1989: A coffee mug depicting the Gold Dollars issued for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. The design consists of a grouping of three illustrations (two obverses and the common reverse) on each side of an inscription reading Missouri Numismatic Society Christmas 1989.

For 1990 and 1991, Sidney Nusbaum suggested a second series of gifts, black plastic coasters with replicas of famous U.S. coins. Members received two different coasters each year. Each one is printed Missouri Numismatic Society with nine stars completing a circle around the coin replica. About 200 of each design were purchased.

1990: Coasters with bronze colored replica of an 1877 Indian Head cent and a silver colored 1918/17 Indian Head nickel.

1991: Coasters with bronze colored replica of a 1914D Lincoln cent and a silver colored 1916 Mercury dime.

COURAGE STOPS THE ENEMY

Military decorations are medals seldom considered by numismatists. They are thought of as just bits of metal suspended from bright colored ribbons worn by soldiers, sailors and other military personnel to show the gratitude of a government. In earlier times, there was no ribbon — simply a pinback medal.

Such is the small medal discussed here. The item, a chance purchase at a Paris flea market, is about the size of a U.S. fifty-cent piece and appears to be sterling silver. That it is French, there can be no doubt since the obverse depicts Louis XV who is identified by a Latin inscription.

But it is the reverse which tells the story. The top line reads “VIRTUS AEMULAM CESSAT”, a Latin inscription which states “Courage Stops The Enemy.” In the center is a scene with three dogs tied to a post. In the exergue is a two line French legend, “EXTRAORDINAIRE DES GUERRES” which means “Outstanding Soldier.” The date, 1736, gives a clue to the action for which this medal was granted. The date places the medal after the War of Polish Succession, which was due, no doubt to the fact that Louis XV married the daughter of Stanislaus I. Although he was deposed in Poland, terms of the peace treaty granted him the Duchy of Lorraine. The duchy was at that time part of France.

How this little bit of history came to be found in the Paris flea market is a subject for conjecture. Perhaps it was just a reminder of how much fun is left to one willing to trace obscure numismatic items. MJD

LAFAYETTE BAR - CICERO, INDIANA

The Story Behind The Token

By

Terry M. Schaub



Cicero, Indiana in the years 1900 to 1909, when the above token would have been in use, had a population of 1603 in 1900, which, by nine years later had declined to only 990. The main industry was its glass works because of an abundant natural gas supply. The gas supply however ran out in 1908 accounting for the large population loss between 1900 and 1910. At the height of Cicero's boom period it supported nine saloons, one of which, the Lafayette, was operated by one John P. Plain.

In the 1900 census of Hamilton County, Indiana, the town of Cicero lists a saloon keeper, John Plain, with his wife, Martha A., and daughter, Anna. A check of the Bradstreet and Dun Directories lists a John Plain Saloon at Cicero, Indiana, only during the years from 1900 to 1909. His business closed because Hamilton County, Indiana, became a dry county (no booze) in 1909. He eventually moved to Wisconsin.

The following information was taken from a history of Barron County, Wisconsin, published in 1922.

JOHN PLAIN, proprietor of a billiard parlor at Haugen, was born at Aurora, Ill., Oct. 12, 1875, son of Charles and Anna (Sauer) Plain, natives of Germany, who came to this country as young people and spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying May 5, 1915, and the mother, March 19, 1887. He received his education in the public schools of Aurora and Streator, Ill. For some years he worked in the glass factory in Streator. Later he was employed in Lafayette, Indiana, and Cicero, Indiana in which later place he was in business for himself for a while. He came to Barron County in 1912, and engaged in business first in Mikana and later at Campia. He came to Haugen in 1914 and engaged in business until July, 1919. In 1920 he opened his present billiard parlor. He caters to a high class of trade, his patrons are the best people of the town, and his place is a popular gathering point. In

addition to the billiard trade, he handles tobacco products, smoker's supplies, candies, soft drinks and the like. He is deeply interested in the public welfare and is doing good service as a member of the village council. Fraternally, he is a member of the Catholic Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Eagles. He and his family attend the Catholic church. Mr. Plain was married Nov. 9, 1898, to Martha Chadwick of Cicero, Indiana, and they have one child, Anna, born Dec. 25, 1899.

The preceding information dates this token to the period between 1900 and 1909 when Hamilton County, Indiana became dry. The name on the token, Lafayette Bar, may have been taken from the Lafayette Road, a well traveled cattle road near Cicero. The name may also stem from an earlier employment of John Plain at Lafayette, Indiana.

Physically the token is 31mm in diameter, 1mm thick and made of brass.

The patriotic eagle design may have been influenced by his membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The eagle and shield design was common to the era of 1890 to 1900. There is little research available on the use of this type on commercial tokens. The author would appreciate information on any trade tokens employing an eagle design.

NOTE: John P. Plain died on September 10, 1958, and is buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Haugen, Wisconsin.

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of Atlanta, Indiana
of Tipton, Indiana
of St. Louis, Missouri
of Camby, Indiana

Public libraries at Atlanta, Cicero, Noblesville, Lafayette, and Indianapolis, Indiana and the public libraries at Rice Lake and Barron, Wisconsin.

HARD TIMES TOKENS: THE COINS AND THE HISTORY BEHIND THEM

by
Rian Thum

The winter of 1837-1838 hit hard in the United States. Many Americans starved or froze to death due to the poor economic situation. Gold and silver were drained from circulation along with most other coins. Ninety per cent of the nation's eastern factories closed down resulting in widespread unemployment, and a run on the country's banks caused them to suspend specie (coin) payment in July, 1837.

Although this sudden downturn in the American economy—the worst of several panics and depressions of the 1800's—was spurred by a panic in England in March, 1837; it was actually the result of a series of events beginning with the Presidential election of 1832. A major part of Presidential candidate Andrew Jackson's platform was his stand against the Second Bank of the United States which he felt only benefitted the rich. Since this was a popular idea, the issue and his military fame won Jackson the Presidency.

Even though the Second Bank of the United States' charter did not expire until 1836, Jackson decided to lessen its effectiveness by slowly withdrawing all federal funds and depositing them in state banks. In 1832, Congress voted to recharter the Bank, but Jackson killed the bill with a veto that Congress sustained.

Towards the end of his term, Jackson issued the Specie Circular, requiring deposit banks and receivers of public money to accept only gold and silver for the sale of public lands as of August 15, 1836. He hoped this would stop excessive speculation in public lands and slow inflation. Instead, his action caused gold to move westward resulting in a fragile economy which was easily shaken by the English panic.

Americans began hoarding coins in circulation. "Shinplasters" (private notes issued by banks, turnpikes, merchants, etc.) became the only abundant form of money. These notes were distrusted, and many were worthless, since their backing was only as strong as the credit of the issuer. This caused a shortage of small change for everyday transactions of merchants and consumers. To fill this need, many merchants and store owners had their own tokens struck by private mints. Modern collectors call these pieces Hard Times Tokens.

Some of these—called store cards—bore a business name and advertisement. Store cards were made for three reasons: (1) To keep customers, merchants needed some way to give them change. (2) Store cards often circulated far from the business that gave them out and were, therefore, an excellent form of advertising. (3) Tokens passed out in change as cents often cost the merchant as low as sixty cents for one hundred of them, sometimes resulting in a large profit for the store owner. Hard Times Tokens were also made with political legends such as the one which appears around a bust of Jackson: “My Substitute for the U. S. Bank. My Experiment, My Currency, My Glory.” Political tokens frequently circulated at the value of one cent. A third type of Hard Times Token employed designs similar to the actual United States cent with minor variations added to avoid counterfeiting laws. These are classified as patriotic tokens.

Not only did the Hard Times Tokens benefit the individuals or groups that used them, but they kept American trade from stopping altogether. The wide variety of designs documents the struggles of a fledgling nation. This era has left numismatists with a series of unique historical significance that set a precedent for later private issues.

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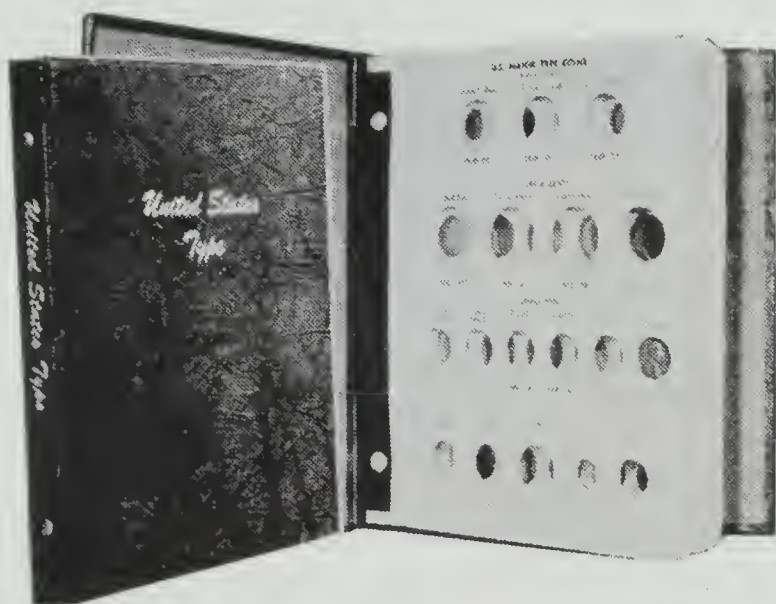
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THE LONDON ELEPHANT TOKEN OR HALFPENNY

by

John A. Bush



The copper pieces known today as “Elephant Tokens” were struck in England by the Royal African Company, a group in which the Duke of York, Brother of Charles II, was a stockholder. This business had the sole English franchise to trade with the African Coast from 1672 to 1697. They trafficked in gold, copper, ivory and slaves. It is assumed that the copper, from which these pieces were struck, was mined in West Africa.

The obverse depicts a ponderous elephant and is devoid of any inscription. The reverse, at the center, has a shield with a dagger at the upper left quadrant and a cross within the shield. This represents the arms of the City of London. A six-pointed star located below the shield separates parts of the legend which encircles the central design. The reverse inscription, “GOD : PRESERVE : * : LONDON :”, may refer to the two catastrophic events which ravaged London - the 1665 plague and the 1666 fire.

There are several opinions regarding the purpose of these pieces. One view is they were struck for use at the company’s London warehouse. Another theory holds that these tokens were struck when the 1665 plague desolated London and the reverse legend alludes to the pestilence. A third notion is that Elephant Halfpennies were struck for circulation in Tangier in North-west Africa, but never used in that locality.

Seemingly, heavier, thicker London Elephant Tokens were used in England and lighter, thin-planchet pieces may have circulated in various English plantations including those in certain American colonies. However, no contemporary evidence exists proving such tokens ever circulated in colonial America. Their linkage to Early American Coinage stems from the fact they are collected as part of the same series as the very rare Carolina and New England Elephant Tokens. Presumably, these later tokens (medals?) were struck in 1694 to promote interest in the Carolina plantation and New England colonies.

NUMISMATIC PHOTOGRAPHY

by

DAVID FRANK

Photographing coins and currency can be easily accomplished with the right equipment. This article will briefly outline the basic components of numismatic photography.

The basic piece of equipment needed is a 35 millimeter camera. Either a manually operated or automatically operated camera will suffice. A small aperture (16 or higher) and a slow shutter speed must be used.

The next important consideration is an appropriate lens. Although a macro lens works the best; teleconverters, reversing rings, extension tubes, bellows and magnification lens filters can also be used to adapt the owner's camera and lens. These devices can be used to increase the size of an image produced by close-up or macro lens.

The camera body (with attached lenses) can now be screwed into place on a copy stand which holds the camera in a fixed position above the object to be photographed. The copy stand can lower or raise the camera to adjust for different sized objects. Different colors of felt or construction paper can be placed on the copy stand base to provide a background that will enhance the object being photographed. A remote shutter release cable will avoid camera movement when the shutter is tripped.

Lighting is probably the most important factor in photographing coins of currency. The easiest lighting set-up consists of two gooseneck floodlights attached to a copy stand. This allows lights to be aimed at various angles to achieve the desired effect. Spot lights, raking lights and axial lighting may also be used for different types of photographic effects.

The final recommendation depends on whether prints or slides are desired. Kodak Gold ASA 100 is the best for color prints; however, for black and white prints, Kodak T MAX 100 is very good. Kodachrome 64 or 25 will produce excellent results if slides are taken. Remember, prints can be made from slides.

This brief introduction to photographing coins and currency should be followed by choosing a text on close-up photography. One benefit of M.N.S. membership is that the equipment necessary to photograph your collection is available for loan to members. So, get started! Who knows — you might begin another hobby.

BOOKS ABOUT THE COINS OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE

by

Marshall Faintich



INTRODUCTION

First, I want to state that I am not an expert on European medieval coins. I classify myself as an advanced novice in this area of numismatics. But my lack of expertise is a positive factor for this review. My approach to advancing my knowledge of a subject is to research the topic as much as possible, and not to assume basic information is common knowledge and therefore, unimportant. This review is a culmination of searching several years for information about these historical and fascinating coins.

My interest in medieval coins began in 1984 during several trips to Europe. A fabulous display of hammered gold English coins, which filled a room at the British Museum in London, ignited my desire to own some of these beautiful coins. Later that year in Paris, at an outdoor clearance sale by a large book dealer, I ran across a wonderful six volume set of books on European coins (L'Univers des Monnaies in French by the Office du Livre at Fribourg -1976), filled with beautiful color plates of gold and silver coins. On sale for only the equivalent of US \$10 each, they were a great bargain. However, due to lack of funds as well as the inability to carry a set of large books, I settled on the 1450 - 1789 volume, Monnaies européennes by Elvira and Vladimir Clian-Stefanelli.

GENERAL REFERENCES

For the past three years, I tried unsuccessfully to order another volume from the Fribourg set, Monnaies du Moyen Age by Philip Grierson. Letters to France were returned unopened due to an insufficient address. Much to my delight, Grierson has updated and published the first English version of this excellent book. It is entitled Coins of Medieval Europe (Seaby, London 1991 - available in the U.S. @ \$70.00). I highly recommend it as a first book, or as an additional reference, to anyone interested in collecting medieval European coins.

Grierson's book is divided into eleven chapters, with each chapter devoted to a century, starting with the fifth and ending with the fifteenth century. There are 478 black and white illustrations colocated with the text, and 26 gold coins depicted on 8 pages of color plates. There is a wealth of infor-

mation in this book. I found it very useful not only for the identification of medieval coins but more importantly as a grand tour of all the medieval coins of Europe. As I am a novice in this field, Grierson's book has helped me to identify the areas of medieval European coinage that interest me, so that I can focus my collection and study of these coins.

I should also point out that Grierson, along with Blackburn, has published Medieval European Coinage, Volume I, The Early Middle Ages (5th - 10th Centuries) (Cambridge University Press, 1986) as the first of a 13 volume collection. This book contains 65 black and white plates of coins from the Fitzwilliam Museum. At \$US 125.00 for this book, I recommend it only for the advanced collector. No other volumes are available as of this date.

Another general reference for gold coins of Medieval Europe is Gold Coins of the World by Robert Friedberg. His sixth and last edition (1992) is generally available for \$55. The book covers gold coins from 600 A.D. to the present. Coin valuations are somewhat inflated due to the high price of gold when the book was published. Many listed coins are not accompanied by a photo, but this book still serves as a useful reference.

Most references on medieval European coins exclude the Byzantine empire from their discussions. It is important, however, to understand the influence of the Byzantine culture and its effects on European coinage, especially on coins of southeastern Europe. Although somewhat expensive (about US \$75.00) Sear's Byzantine Coins (Seaby 1987), is a useful reference, especially if it is the only one in your library with regard to Byzantine coinage.

Since most books reviewed here assume the reader has a basic knowledge of medieval European history, I would like to digress from the main topic to address a related issue. If you are like me, you probably remember a few facts from school about knighthood, the crusades, Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, and William the Conqueror. Other than that, the Middle Ages are the "dark ages" of our knowledge of history.

Looking for a way to bring some historical sense of what was happening when these coins were issued, I also searched for a good general reference on medieval history. The best one that I found is The Oxford Illustrated History of Medieval Europe, available in paperback at most bookstores for about \$17.00 and in hardback for about twice that price. Even though medieval history is a collection of kingdoms, battles, religion, and land barons, this text brings many of the facts into focus. If you're not an expert in history, I recommend this reading as well.

My interest focuses upon English and French medieval and renaissance coinage. After several years of examining reference works, I selected the following as the best sources of information for the average collector.

ENGLISH COINAGE

English coinage is, by far, the easiest of the medieval countries to study and collect. Even though invasions by the Romans, Danes, and the Normans greatly affected English coinage, their physical separation from the continental mainland, along with royal control of coinage, produced a fairly manageable numismatic history. As Grierson points out, beginning with Eadgar in 959 A.D. as King of all England, a fundamental monetary reform was completed which brought uniformity to the coinage.

A good overview is Sutherland's English Coinage, 600-1900 (London 1973). Although out of print, this book is sometimes available on the secondary market and at several libraries. The major drawback to this book is a lack of coin values.

Valuation of English coins presents little problem with the yearly publication of Seaby's Standard Catalog of British Coins - Coins of England, a profusely illustrated catalog with retail prices for English coins from early Celtic coinage through modern decimal coins. Seaby's supplemental English Silver Coins (Volume 1 lists coins from 1066 1648, Volume 2 from 1649) is very helpful in identifying minor varieties listed in the standard catalog. Some of the varieties listed in the older silver coin references have been updated with new information in the current standard catalog. Seaby's Coins of Scotland and Ireland completes the standard catalog, although this was last issued in 1984. Each of the Seaby's books are available for about \$25.

If you really get serious about medieval English coinage, then you will find yourself on the European continent, studying for example, English held lands in France. Richard the Lion Hearted's name is not found on any of his English coins, but a silver denier from Aquitaine with "RICARDVS" on it somehow makes a collection more robust.

FRENCH COINAGE

Coinage of the European mainland is difficult at best to understand, much less to collect. With an interest in English coinage, proximity as well as royal lineage makes French medieval coinage an excellent pairing with English medieval coinage. I've heard some collectors say that French coins are ugly. On the contrary, the gold French coins of the 1300 - 1500 era are some of the most beautiful coins ever minted. Dukes and kings all over medieval Europe copied French designs.

A good starting point is Coinage in France - from the Dark Ages to Napoleon by Nicholas Mayhew (Seaby 1988). This book (about US \$37.00) is a wealth of information (164 pages) covering both royal as well as provincial coinage from 473 to 1806. There are 298 black & white photographic coin illustrations. Since the coinage of France is a very complicated issue, the book is not always easy to follow and is definitely not for a beginner.

The text often jumps back and forth in time sequence, but stays within the time period of the particular chapter. Referenced illustrations may be several pages away, sometimes shown with coins from a different chapter. Much of the historical and political reference is assumed to be known by the reader. On the other hand, a great amount of detailed information concerning denominations, mintages, coin weights, and reasons for such is presented. Many coins that are mentioned, but not illustrated, are accompanied by Lafaurie catalog numbers.

Overall, I would like to have seen this book with more related historical and political information and more illustrations. But since I have not found any other English language reference on this topic with this detail, I highly recommend it to serious and advanced collectors.

If you have a reading knowledge of French, then several other options are available to the intermediate collector. The first is a reprint of Boudeau's 1920 book on Monnaies Francaises Provinciales which runs about US \$30.00. This book is a classic on the French provincials with some (but not enough) hand drawn illustrations. The values listed are in French gold francs for very fine copies. Current French franc coin values are 100 - 150 times Boudeau's listed values.

On par with Seaby's standard catalog of English coins is the two volume set Les Monnaies Franciases Royales by Duplessy. Both books are written in French and list all known varieties (but not each year and mint) of royal French coins from 987 - 1514 (Volume I) and from 1515 1793 (Volume II). While some of the illustrations are photographs, most are hand drawn. Duplessy includes a very handy cross reference between his catalog numbers and those of Lafaurie and of Ciani. Each book is about US \$50.00.

Kampmann provides an insert of current coin values for each Duplessy number. The latest insert is from 1988 and 1989 for the two volumes, respectively, and lists one value for coins in "bel" condition. The standard catalogs on French coins after 1610 are written and published by Victor Gadoury. He lists values for each coin by date and mint for the conditions of tres beau (TB), tres tres beau (TTB), and superbe (SUP), which roughly correspond to VF, XF, and AU/UNC. Where Gadoury's catalog and Du-

plessy's catalog overlap, Kampmann's values seem to correlate somewhere between TB and TTB, usually closer to TTB for the more common date/mint varieties.

CONCLUSION

The study and collection of Medieval European coins is a challenging and exciting hobby. There are a few good references that bring at least some degree of understanding to the numismatic complexities which mirror the history of the times. Not all medieval coins are expensive. Some are unique. A knowledge of these coins is necessary for even the beginning collector. Quite often, a novice medieval collector will know more about these coins than a dealer who does not normally carry these coins. Bargains can still be found on unattributed pieces. Even better, you can own a few coins that are of museum quality and desirability.

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Sheraton Plaza Hotel at 900 Westport Plaza (I-270 at Page) is the location. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO 63102.

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month except in July and August.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.



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FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

September 10-13, 1992	The Illinois Numismatic Association 33rd Annual Coin Show is held at the Continental Regency Hotel in Peoria, Illinois.
September 26-27, 1992	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Fall Show is at the Ramada Inn, Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
October 24-25, 1992	The Greater Kansas City Numismatic Show is being held at the Park Place Hotel, 1601 Universal, Kansas City, Mo.
November 12-14, 1992	The Professional Numismatist Guild (PNG) Show is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 12-15, 1992	The Sixth Annual National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
February 6-7, 1993	The Dupo Coin Show is held at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 12-14, 1993	The St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the Henry VIII on Lindbergh near I-70.
March 27-28, 1993	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Spring Coin Show is at the Quality Inn in Collinsville, Illinois.
April 1-4, 1993	The National Gold Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
May 15-16, 1993	The Central Coin Club sponsors its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Mo.
August 5-8, 1993	The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY's 33rd Annual Coin Festival is at the Henry VIII on Lindbergh near I-70.

MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. A new exhibit, Money and the Countries of the Arab League, is due to be completed shortly. Current exhibits include The U.S. Constitution; Fluorescent Markings on Currency; New U.S. Silver and Gold Coins; Musicians and Money; the Preparation of Money; Foreign Coin Values in Colonial Times; Missouri's Own Money; Women in the Money; and As Phony as a \$3.00 Bill. Approximately forty cases of exhibits can be viewed. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-1819.

ANCIENT COIN STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coin Study Group is jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri to advance the study of ancient and medieval coinage.

Since 1980, the Ancient Coin Study Group has provided, without charge, enjoyable educational programs to anyone interested in the numismatics of the ancient or medieval world. It meets five times a year (about every two months) at 7:30 p.m. at the Missouri Numismatic Library at 5005 S. Grand Ave. at Delor. The library serves as an ideal meeting place due to the vast amount of reference material available during the meetings. During these sessions, the science of numismatics expands into the disciplines of history, religion, archaeology, economics, geography, arts and manufacturing techniques.

Over the past twelve years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics. These have usually been illustrated with color slides and/or the actual coins. Last season's presentations included topics such as The Coins of the Severan Dynasty, An Unpublished and Unique Coin from Itanos, Crete?, A Bunch of Bull (illustrated by ancient coins depicting bulls) and Reading Medieval Coin Legends.

Other activities include round table discussions and "show and tell" sessions. Members of the study group serve as advisors to Covenant Seminary archaeologist Dr. Harold Mare who is conducting excavations at Abila in Jordan. Participants enjoy these activities as much as the scheduled programs.

Our program schedule for 1992-1993 is listed below. If you have the urge to learn more about ancient coins or if you have coins you would like identified, come and join our study group. Mark your calendar!

For further information call the Missouri Numismatic Library at (314) 481-7630.

Scheduled future programs are:

1992

September 18	David Grant	to be announced
November 20	Ross Larson	Perspectives on the Ancient Greek Series from Crete

1993

January 15	Gerry Alt	Medieval English Coins
March 18	Michael Pfefferkorn	Some Unusual Non-Western Ancient Coins
May 21	Gary Liming	Women on Roman Coins

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Trading begins at 1:00 p.m. The meeting starts at 1:45 p.m. and concludes with a program and auction. Meetings are currently held at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot.

The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis MO 63141. Organizational information is also available by calling (314) 481-7630.

1992

August 23	Verland Nelson	Numismatic Quiz
September 27	Jim Watson	Filipino Numismatic Record of World War II
October 25	Richard Merritt	Coins of Mexico
November 22	Marshall Faintich	Common Medieval Designs
December 20	—————	Annual Christmas Party

1993

January 24	Curt Farley, Jr.	Oriental Cash Coins
February 28	—————	Numismatic Quiz
March 28	Bill Armstrong	More on Counterfeits
April 25	Ken Thompson	Why I Collect English Coins
May 23	Norm Athy	Coins of the South Pacific
June 27	Michael Pfefferkorn	Coins: Passports to the Past
July 25	Roger Schmidt	Ancient Greek Coins 450-250 B.C.
August 22	—————	Numismatic Quiz
September 26	Don Rusk	Porcelain Notgeld
October 24	Earl Biffle	History of Money

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:00 p.m. and are held in the banquet room of Willoughby's Restaurant in the Warson Woods Shopping Center at 9993 Manchester Road about 2 blocks east of Lindbergh Blvd. A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with a program, silent auction and bourse. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, MO 63111, or call (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

1992

August 26	David Frank	Budget Numismatics for Beginners and Junior Collectors
September 23	Eric P. Newman	to be announced
October 28	Norman Bowers	Commemorative Coins
November 25	Dr. Robert Turfboer	Trials and Tribulations of Tempus in Nummis
December 4	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment	Yacovelli's Restaurant, 407 Dunn Rd.

1993

January 27	Paul Leistritz	Exhibiting
February 24	Joseph Vacca	The St. Louis World's Fair
March 24	Sandy Knight	Annual 50 Lot Auction
April 28	Rian Thum	to be announced
May 26	Terry Schaub	Tokens
June 23	John Bush	to be announced
July 28	David Frank	Jeopardy II
August 25	Jim Watson	Trains on Coins
September 22	Earl Biffle	Tales of Money
October 27	Ken Thompson	Using the Computer for Cataloguing Coins
November 24	Michael Pfefferkorn	Coins That Document History

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